



LAST EDITION. WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE. Partly Cloudy; Snow Flurries. The Metals. Silver, 67 1/2; per ounce. Copper, 15 1/2; per pound. Lead, in ore, \$1.50; New York, \$4.50.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES IN THE SMOOT HEARING

Apostle John Henry Smith One of the Chief Witnesses. Good Things Enjoyed by the Family of William Budge, Who Said on the Stand That He Was One of the Most Prominent Mormons in Idaho.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Dec. 17.—Rapid progress is now being made in the Smoot case and the end is in sight, as far as the examination of witnesses for the prosecution is concerned. During the hearing today, Attorney Taylor said it was his intention to expedite the examination of witnesses so that he could finish his side of the case in time for the recess of the senate which will take place Wednesday next. When the committee resumes its hearings on January 5, it is expected the presentation of testimony for the defense will begin and it is anticipated that the case will occupy more than a week, and that arguments of counsel will be concluded so that the case may go to the senate the first week in February. When the case gets before the senate it is expected that Senator Kearns will be among the members who will speak on the case and also that Chairman Burrows will make a strong argument favoring the expulsion of Senator Smoot. It is remembered that the masterly speech of Burrows in the case of Senator Quay influenced doubtful members in the senate and was an important factor in preventing the seating of Quay, which was the result of the Smoot hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—More important testimony was brought out today in the investigation of the Smoot case than at any time at the present session of congress. The witnesses were Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee in Idaho, John Nicholson, chief recorder in the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Deseret News and an apostle of the Mormon church, William Budge, president of the Bear Lake stake in Idaho, and Apostle John Henry Smith of Salt Lake. Mr. Penrose was elected an apostle last July, and the attorneys for Senator Smoot admitted that the senator was present and participated in the election of Penrose. Mr. Penrose testified that he is a polygamist and was known to have been such at the time he was made an apostle. The testimony of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Budge related to political affairs in Idaho, the former being a prominent anti-Mormon and the latter active in protecting the interests of the Mormon church. The examination of Apostle John Henry Smith had not been concluded when the committee adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—When the Senator Smoot investigation was resumed today, Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee in Idaho, was again called to the stand. He is the witness who testified yesterday in regard to Mormon interference in political affairs. The examination followed similar lines today. As an illustration of the local church issue in the last election Mr. Jackson said the vote for Gooding, Republican candidate for governor, ran behind the vote for Roosevelt in the county of Idaho, while the vote for Heltfeld, Democratic candidate for governor, ran ahead of Parker in the Gentile counties and behind in the Mormon counties. The influence of the Mormons was shown, said the witness, by the fact that the Democrats and independents were unable to get chairman of political meetings held in Mormon counties without the aid of Mormons.

Facts Were Well Known. On cross-examination Mr. Jackson said that Apostles Matthias Cowley and John Henry Smith were among those who went into Idaho and told the people that there had been a revelation that they should vote the Republican ticket. Questioned by Attorney Van Cott, representing Senator Smoot, the witness said he never had heard these apostles declare that there had been such a revelation. He has always been taken for granted that there had been a revelation when a Mormon apostle appears in Idaho to direct political affairs. Cross-examination drew from the witness that he knew only from general reports of conversations that his statements made yesterday concerning sugar legislation and bounties was based on the same information. He asserted, however, that it is well known that the Mormons are making the legislature to pass the sugar bounty law and wanted it for the reason that sugar manufacture had been halted as a Mormon institution in Idaho, and the Mormons are anxious they ask in Idaho, whether it is a Republican or Democratic legislature, he concluded. Attorney Van Cott produced a table showing the election returns in Idaho in 1904 and attempted to prove that if the vote for Gooding, the six Mormon counties had been thrown out, Gooding, the Republican candidate, would have received still a plurality of more than 3,000. Jackson combated this attempt to put in question the fact that in practically all of the Gentile counties there are Mormon settlements which voted for Mr. Gooding. The witness said he did not know whether Mr. Gooding is a Mormon; that he heard as many people say he is as say he is not.

Vote One-Third Mormon. Mr. Van Cott brought out the fact that there were about 20,000 Mormon votes out of a total of 50,000 votes in the state. He asked the witness if it were not true that although the Gentiles were in a large majority, and that the Democrats put an anti-Mormon plank in their platform and the Republicans refused to put in such a plank, the Republicans carried the state by a very large majority. "That is a bald fact," responded the witness, but he added that the inference drawn by the attorney from the question was not justified.

Mr. Jackson contended that there were "Jack Mormons," or Gentiles who are Mormon in political affairs, and who are able to control elections. An effort was made by Mr. Van Cott to show that the Mormon delegates in the last Democratic state convention had agreed to vote for an anti-polygamy resolution if the crime of adultery were included also. Mr. Jackson declared the reverse to be true, and, in fact, the Mormon delegates defeated the resolution.

The Idaho Resolution. Mr. Jackson, in answer to questions by Chairman Burrows, told of the passage of a resolution by the Idaho legislature calling a constitutional convention. He said the resolution created no comment, and, in fact, its purpose was ignored until Senator Dubois had written a letter calling attention to the fact that such a convention could repeal the Idaho tests against polygamy. Mr. Jackson said the resolution had been put through the legislature on the advice of Apostle John Henry Smith. Asked why the resolution was not submitted to the people, Mr. Jackson said the attorney general gave an opinion declaring the resolution was improperly passed, and the secretary of state refused to certify the resolution to be placed on the ballot. Mr. Van Cott asked the attorney general who rendered the opinion was not and is not now a Mormon, to which witness answered in the affirmative. Mr. Van Cott brought out the fact that there were only nine Mormons in the legislature which passed the resolution calling for a constitutional convention, but Mr. Jackson added that members from counties where the Mormons held the balance of power were under Mormon influence.

Mr. Nicholson Is Recalled. John Nicholson, chief recorder of the Salt Lake City temple, was recalled today and examined in regard to the marriage records he was supposed to bring to Washington. He stated that the record he brought contains all of the marriages that have been solemnized in the temple since 1893, when the book was opened. "Is the book you have here the only one in which marriages have been recorded in that period?" Mr. Taylor asked. "I have no recollection of any other," Then the witness explained that there is another book in which are recorded the sealings of men and women who have been sealed outside of the church. He was asked if there were still other books, and replied that the various religious processes each have a book. Attention was called by Mr. Taylor to the fact that in August of 1904, a book was sealed to his wife at a ceremony performed in the temple, and the witness was asked where this ceremony had been recorded. He said it was in another book. More than fifteen minutes was consumed by Mr. Taylor in a futile effort to draw from Mr. Nicholson the proper name of the other book referred to, and some time was lost in the vain attempt to bring in response to the subpoena issued by the senate committee. Senator McComas then asked the witness, and likewise was unsuccessful.

He Did Not Want to. "You are the keeper of this other book, are you not?" he asked. "Not in the particular one," "But you know where it is?" the senator persisted. "I suppose I do," was the response. "Then why did you not bring it?" "Because I did not want to," Mr. Nicholson then gave a long explanation of the change of the book in an effort to show that the subpoena of the senate committee could not be held to call for any records except those of legal marriages, which had taken place in the temple. He described the second book as a record of sealings of people who go into the temple, having been married outside, to receive a blessing. This blessing, he said, (Continued on Page 2)



THE INTERNATIONAL RING-AROUND-A-ROSY.

MRS. CHADWICK TAKEN TO COURT

Pleaded Not Guilty to All Charges Against Her.

ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE

BECKWITH AND SPEAR ALSO ARRIGNED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Chadwick was arraigned before Judge Wing of the United States district court this afternoon, pleaded not guilty to every charge brought against her, declined to give bail and was remanded to jail to await trial. President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National bank of Oberlin were arraigned at the same time and were allowed to depart after furnishing bonds, each in the amount of \$5,000—an increase of \$15,000 over the value of the bond they had previously given. It was deemed best to have the indicted persons called on Saturday, at a time when few people would be expected to see them in court, instead of at a regular session, when a multitude of curious people would attempt to invade the court room. Not over thirty people were present when Judge Wing took his seat to preside for the arraignment only. Court was adjourned as soon as it was over, the entire session not lasting over fifteen minutes. Few Persons About. Few persons were about the jail when Mrs. Chadwick was taken to court. Neither were there any persons about the federal court building when the vehicle drew up in front of it. She entered the court room so heavily veiled that it was impossible to see her face. She walked feebly and was supported at every step. As soon as Mrs. Chadwick had taken her seat District Attorney Sullivan called the other two defendants to the front of the court room. Pleas of Not Guilty. Mr. Dawley, rising, said: "Your honor, we plead not guilty to all of the charges." There was a pause, and nobody spoke either for Beckwith or Spear. "I understand that Mrs. Chadwick pleads not guilty," said Judge Wing, but is that the plea of the other defendants? Beckwith and Spear hastily exclaimed: "We plead not guilty." "I would like to have your honor fix the amount of bail to be given by the defendants," said District Attorney Sullivan. No Application For Bail. "Your honor," said Mr. Dawley, "in entering a plea of not guilty, I should like the privilege of withdrawing it, if we should, at a later time, deem it advisable to do so. I have had no opportunity as yet to examine this case, and really know very little about it. I would ask that the court do not fix the bonds until later. We are making no application for bail." "You appear," for Mrs. Chadwick alone, for the judge. "Yes, sir." "She is now in custody, is she not?" "Yes, sir."

REMAINS IN CUSTODY.

"In cases where a prisoner is in custody and bail is to be given," said the court, "the initial move must come from the person so held. If that person does not ask for liberty and prefers to remain in custody there is no need of fixing any amount of bail. I understand that Mrs. Chadwick does not wish to give bail and she can remain in custody." "That is perfectly satisfactory to the government," said District Attorney Sullivan, and the case, so far as Mrs. Chadwick is concerned, was ended. It had previously been arranged with Beckwith and Spear, who were already under bonds of \$10,000, should give an additional bond of \$15,000 each. The bonds (Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN VESSELS ARE LYING IDLE

German Ships Will Carry Lumber From Puget Sound to Panama for Canal Purposes—Protest From Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Some questions relating to the construction of the Panama canal were brought to the attention of President Roosevelt today. Representatives Humphrey and Jones of Washington protested at the White House to lodge a protest with the president against the shipping of lumber from the Puget sound territory to the canal zone in German vessels. The president was informed that the canal commission had made a contract in Washington for 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and that all this lumber was to be shipped to the canal strip in German bottoms, to the absolute exclusion of American vessels which were lying in Puget sound waiting for business. Representative Humphrey, who is a member of the merchant marine commission, told the president that forty American ships were lying idle in the waters of Washington, while the German ships were carrying the lumber to Panama. Bids had been submitted by both American and German vessel owners. They did not vary materially as to price, but the German vessels were willing to carry the lumber in broken cargoes, while the American vessels wanted full cargoes. The contract had been awarded to the German ships of the Cosmos Steamship line. The president's callers felt that the awarding of the contract to German vessels was a discrimination against American shipping which ought not to be sanctioned. The president promised to look into the subject. Later in the day Admiral Walker, president of the Panama commission, called on the president and told him that the commission had made its contract with the Bellingham Bay Lumber company for delivery on the canal strip, and that the commission had nothing whatever to do with the contract made for shipping the lumber from Puget sound to Panama.

ELDER McQUARRIE SECURED TITLE

Fashionable People of Harlem in a State of Great Excitement Over the Prospect of Having a Mormon Colony in Their Midst.

(Special to The Herald.) NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Intense indignation was caused today in the heart of a fashionable residence district of Harlem by the announcement that the Mormon church had purchased property at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street. Elder John G. McQuarrie of the eastern conference of the Mormon church, secured title and the churches of Harlem are making a dash here the eastern headquarters of the sect. Many prominent residents of New York live near by site, and these, with the churches of Harlem, are making a dash against the establishment of eastern headquarters on the ground bought. Next to Lutheran Church. The property is next door to the rich and powerful St. Paul's German Lutheran church of which Rev. H. Bosch is pastor. He was not at home today, but Mrs. Bosch said that members of the church would frame a protest in an effort to bring the plans of the Mormons to a halt, and that a church council was now considering steps regarding the matter. Many residents say they will move if the Mormons establish their temple on the property. McQuarrie's Statement. Elder McQuarrie said: "I am sorry that people of the district in which we intend to come are protesting; we should like to meet them on peaceful terms and so live among them. But if they protest and raise a fuss, why I shall let them go ahead. I don't care. That property is mine and I have a clear title to it. In time it will probably go over to the Mormon church. The present building will be torn down and a new one erected. In this we will probably have our headquarters. Have to Live Somewhere. "We have to live somewhere. The Mormon movement is growing and headquarters where we can maintain ourselves un molested is necessary. We had to leave our old quarters on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street because the owner refused to lease the building to us again. He said the fact that his place was occupied by a Mormon brought unpleasant notoriety to him, so we had to buy. There was nothing else to do."

REPORTERS PUT UP A FIGHT

New York, Dec. 17.—A scene of unusual disorder was witnessed in the press room at Brooklyn today, during a hearing of the case of Mabel Spang, daughter of a Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, ordered that admission to the building be denied all newspaper men. Some of them took exception to the authority of the justice in ordering them from the building and declined to leave. Attempts to bring the plans of the Mormons to a halt, and that a church council was now considering steps regarding the matter. Many residents say they will move if the Mormons establish their temple on the property. McQuarrie's Statement. Elder McQuarrie said: "I am sorry that people of the district in which we intend to come are protesting; we should like to meet them on peaceful terms and so live among them. But if they protest and raise a fuss, why I shall let them go ahead. I don't care. That property is mine and I have a clear title to it. In time it will probably go over to the Mormon church. The present building will be torn down and a new one erected. In this we will probably have our headquarters. Have to Live Somewhere. "We have to live somewhere. The Mormon movement is growing and headquarters where we can maintain ourselves un molested is necessary. We had to leave our old quarters on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street because the owner refused to lease the building to us again. He said the fact that his place was occupied by a Mormon brought unpleasant notoriety to him, so we had to buy. There was nothing else to do."

MARSHAL HEYWOOD AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Dec. 17.—Senator Kearns left this evening for Chicago, where he will remain during a portion of the coming recess of the senate. Before leaving Mr. Kearns called, with of State Marshal Heywood, on President Roosevelt. The president was cordial in his greeting to Heywood and requested him to remain to talk over affairs in Utah.

GRAZING PERMITS.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Dec. 17.—The secretary of the interior today directed that permits should be granted for the coming season for grazing 2,000 head of cattle and horses on the Salt Lake reserve. The length of the grazing season is to be fixed by the superintendent of the reserve.

YOUNG BOY GIVES CHASE TO ROBBER

No Her Assailed, Boy Follows Fleeing Man.

FINALLY LOSES FUGITIVE

ATTACK TAKES PLACE NEAR THE JOINT BUILDING.

FOR over a block "Jimmy" Anderson, the 12-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Anderson, chased a robber who grabbed his mother by the arm about 8 o'clock last evening, and wrenched a handbag from her which contained \$15 and several articles she had purchased. Mrs. Anderson, who lives at 750 South State street, was assailed by the man at Fifth South and State streets, in front of the city and county building, and the lad pursued the thief until he jumped the fence and escaped through the block near Main street. Mrs. Anderson was on her way home from shopping with her son when she was confronted by the man, who wrenched the purse from her arm. "Follow him, Jimmy; follow him!" she shouted. The lad started after the robber as he ran across the street and followed him down Fifth South. Mrs. Anderson also took up the chase, shouting to her son to keep track of him. Fugitive Jumps Fence. Near Main street several persons were passing, and the thief stopped, jumped over the fence and started north through the block. Here the lad lost sight of him and several persons in the neighborhood were aroused. They searched the block but they could find no trace of which way he went. The police were notified and Mrs. Anderson gave them a good description of the man. Mrs. Anderson said she met the man at Fourth South street at the entrance of the city and county building grounds, and that he started up the main path. She noticed him cross over the lawns and make a short cut to Fifth South street. Seizes Woman by the Arm. He met Mrs. Anderson and her son at the corner. He started to pass them but turned and grabbed hold of her arm. With his other hand he snatched the handbag, which she was carrying on her arm, and started to run. She was startled for a moment, and it was done so quickly that her son did not know what had happened. As she saw the robber cross the street she urged her son to go after him, but he was unable to follow close enough to raise an alarm. Although he followed the fugitive nearly a block he met nobody to whom he could shout, and the man had ample time to go through the block and out on the street before the police arrived. Mrs. Anderson described the man as being about five feet eight inches in height, wearing a dark suit of clothes, a light overcoat and Derby hat.

AMERICAN CYCLISTS TO INVADE EUROPE

New York, Dec. 17.—Frank Kramer, the professional champion cyclist, is planning a campaign for next season to visit the continent. He will start from New York, and will then go to France, where he is engaged to ride for two months. His guarantee for ten races is \$5,000, and before he leaves Kramer expects to be about \$15,000 to the good. In Australia Kramer will enter for five races, and this, with the bonus money he will receive, will bring his earnings in Australia up to \$15,000. Willie Penn and the Bedell brothers will also campaign in Europe next season. SAILED FOR THE ORIENT. San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The steamer Siberia sailed today for the Orient with over 300 passengers. The principal items in the cargo are 20,000 cases of condensed milk, 500 tons of flour, 3,000 bales of raw cotton and 2,000 bales of cotton sheeting. The naval transport Solace sailed for the Asiatic station today with 100 mails for the Philippines, and the revenue cutter Bear departed for the Philippines.

THREE MEETINGS OF DEPOSITORS

Creditors of Schettler Bank Will Discuss Action.

CHANCE FOR MORE ASSETS

LAWYER THINKS MORE REALTY IS TO BE FOUND.

A COMMITTEE of the depositors in the defunct private bank of H. H. Schettler yesterday called two meetings, one to be held in room 22 Hooper & Eldredg building, 49 Main street, at 8 p. m. tomorrow and the other at the same time and place Tuesday evening. The call will be found elsewhere in this issue, and it is desired by the committee that everyone of the 200 or more depositors attend both meetings. About fifty of the depositors have agreed to employ the law firm of Patterson & Moyer to look after their interests. G. W. Moyer, one of the members of this firm, said last night: "Apparently the failure of Schettler's private bank is a serious matter, but of this kind that has ever occurred in Salt Lake, but there is no reason for the depositors to despair, for there are assets more than sufficient to pay every dollar of the bank's indebtedness, and then leave some. But a large amount is not scheduled, and they will have to be brought forth from the places of their concealment. Through accident I discovered that Schettler has been dealing away real estate in certain localities in the state that I believe are not included in the visible assets of the bank, but were not. It is sometimes a convenience to have distant relatives and obliging friends who can be induced to hold real estate until the creditors stop demanding their money. If the creditors will unite and if their case is judiciously managed, I will guarantee that their claims will be paid in full. But they must not listen to vague promises of what Schettler will probably do for them in the distant future."

Another Meeting to Be Held.

Another meeting of creditors of the Schettler bank will be held in the law offices of Kinney & Wilson, 33 Commercial block tomorrow, for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action. The report of the receiver did not contain the names of the creditors, the bank books being referred to by number only, and this has made it difficult for creditors to locate their claims. Some of the bank books in possession of clients of Kinney & Wilson show that deposits were made by the bank as late as May of the present year, the month in which Mr. Schettler died. The ledger which pertains to members of his family. One of the bank books belongs to a woman who had deposited all her money in the institution, and she had her home for \$1,700 and that amount, with some savings she had deposited from time to time, were on deposit in the bank at the time of its closing. The woman, just been discharged from a hospital, where she had been ill for a month.

Complete List of Deposits.

Below will be found a complete list of the deposits in the bank as shown in a report made to the district court by Receiver R. R. Anderson. It will be noted that in the savings account the names of the depositors are not given, only the numbers of their bank books and the amounts of their deposits. The list of the numbers and the amounts credited to them will show those whose books have not been turned in, and how much is owing to them from the bank. It will be noted also by those who will review the list, that the deposits are of a temporary and subject to check, that there are many small accounts, representing the savings of school children and men and children, who doubtless frequently stunted themselves in order to buy by some means or other, when they might be sick, out of employment, through accident incapacitated from earning a living.

List of Liabilities.

The following list shows the total sums of money due to savings depositors standing to their credit on Oct. 15, 1904 (including interest that had accrued to their savings ledger "C," amounting to \$26,941.36):

Member's Name	Book No.	Amount
Adams	101	\$40.00
Adams	102	1.00
Adams	103	74.25
Adams	104	78.15
Adams	105	18.15
Adams	106	743.71
Adams	107	144.00
Adams	108	2,221.60
Adams	109	825.00
Adams	110	104.40
Adams	111	14.21
Adams	112	18.15
Adams	113	1,219.94
Adams	114	2,322.24
Adams	115	1,219.94
Adams	116	2,322.24
Adams	117	1,219.94
Adams	118	2,322.24
Adams	119	1,219.94
Adams	120	2,322.24
Adams	121	1,219.94
Adams	122	2,322.24
Adams	123	1,219.94
Adams	124	2,322.24
Adams	125	1,219.94
Adams	126	2,322.24
Adams	127	1,219.94
Adams	128	2,322.24
Adams	129	1,219.94
Adams	130	2,322.24
Adams	131	1,219.94
Adams	132	2,322.24
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Adams	134	2,322.24
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Adams	136	2,322.24
Adams	137	1,219.94
Adams	138	2,322.24
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Adams	141	1,219.94
Adams	142	2,322.24
Adams	143	1,219.94
Adams	144	2,322.24
Adams	145	1,219.94
Adams	146	2,322.24
Adams	147	1,219.94
Adams	148	2,322.24
Adams	149	1,219.94
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Adams	195	1,219.94
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Adams	198	2,322.24
Adams	199	1,219.94
Adams	200	2,322.24